NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

PASSAGE OF THE TEN MILLION BILL.

Exciting Scene in the House.

Interesting Discussion in the Senate.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENTS AND FIRES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

&c., &c., &c.

From Washington.
FHE RECIPEOCITY TREATY—CALIFORNIA MAIL CONTRACTS—MR. SUMPRER—JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE TERRITORIAL APPOINTMENTS, RTC.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1854. the fishery and reciprocity treaty would not be sent to the Senate this session. We meant would not be report ed. It has been laid before the Senate, but it is not the present intention of the committee to report it back im-

mediately, if this session.

Mr. McDougall's bill for an increase of the mail comation with California was killed to-day, without an fort. As amended it sought to sustain and increase the

Aspinwall monopoly.

Mr. Sumner's sophistry was exposed to-day by Senator Butler. The debate throughout was very ably con-

ment a week ago that Judge Douglas could not succeed in getting a petty appointment for a political friend under the then stated. As to how Judge Douglas views the matter we neither known or care. We presume he has too much good sense to allow any act of the present administratio

tham will not be able to address the democracy in Tam any Hall on the Fourth.

. Gilbert Dean will accept the Judgeship. Congres vill lose in Mr. Dean one of its most energetic and taented young members.

It is believed, now that the Ten Million bill has

en disposed of, that the House will devote the norning hour of each day to the reports of committees So far this session but two committees besides the stand ing committees have had an opportunity of reporting.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. Senate.

MORE EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. PETTIT, (dem.) of Ind., said that on Monday, in de-loate, he had referred to Mr. Sumner's open disavowal of his obligation to the Constitution, and to his oath to sup-port it, in no very complimentary terms. In the official report of that debate, that Senator was represented as g said as follows:—"I said, I recognise no obligation Constitution to bind me to help to reduce a mar

to slavery." These words, said Mr. Betit, were not made in the Senate. If the Senator had said them they would have been false, and I would have noticed them.

Mr. Summe. (free soil) of Mass.—I call the Senator the Senator theorem.

Mr. Summe. (free soil) of Mass.—I call the Senator theorem.

Mr. Perry.—I will prove right in his teeth that what he says is false. (Cries of "Order, order.") I say he did not make use of the remarks here reported on the floor, but after the adjournment he went to the reporter and had them interpolated into the report of my remarks. He then argued that the Senator never had the floor the make any such remarks, and if it was made privately and not heard by Senators, it ought not tog into the report. It was unfair in any Senator to interpolate remarks into reports which were not actually made. His speech new contained this remark, and no reply to it secuses the remark was never made. He discussed the rights of Senators to revise their remarks. He said that when proof sheets of his speech handed he saw this interpolation, and pronounced it false, and directed it to be left out. The formum of the Globe office, however, had put it in. He read a letter from the reporter of the Globe to the effect that this remark did not appear in the short hand notes of Mon'ay's debate, but that whom Mr. Summer hotes of Mon'ay's debate, but that whom Mr. Summer

resulty better than they aboved themselves. I think, the tatal the the only aware on this factor who in the think of the control of the South—was reminded of the striking words of Jefferson picturing the misuence of slavery—'The whole connerro,' and be, "between master and slave is a perpetival exercise of the misuence of slavery—'The whole connerro,' and be, "between master and slave is a perpetival exercise of the control of the contro IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

tion. Sir, I claim little for myself; but I shrink in no respect from any comparison with that Senator. Sitting near him, as hes been my fortune since I have been in this body, I have learned something of his conversation—something of his abuners—something of his attachments—something of his abuners—something of his attachments—something of his abilities, and something of his character; and while I would not under take to disparage him in any of these respects, yet I feel that I do not exalt myself immensely when I openly challenge a comparison with that Senator. To his takem wat on this subject I oppose mine. He then evolved other objections to the Fugitive Slave act, which he comme aded to the Senator from whose brain the soulless monater came. He then said (looking at Mr. Clay,) but I must close. To many things said in this debate intended to be per son-al and offensive. I make no reply. There are some thi, as best answered by silence—best answered by withhut-ling the word which leaps impulsively to the lips. But I leave these things, and, as I close, I dwell for one moment on the agreeable aspect of this discussion. On former occa-ions, like this, the right of petition hus been vebemently assailed or practically dealed. Only two years ago, memorials for the repeal of the slave act, presented by me, were laid on the table without reference to sny committee. Ask is changed now; Senators have condemned the memorial and cried trason, but, thus far in this excited debate, no person has so far cutraged the spirit of our institutions, or forgottea binnself, as to object to the reception of the memorial and its proper reference. It is true the removal and cried trason, but, thus far in this excited debate, no person has so far cutraged the spirit of our institutions, or forgottea binnself, as to object to the reception of the memorial and its proper reference. It is true the removal and cried there, it is a proper reference. It is true the removal have been treated with indignity, but the great right of getition, t

for the purpose of assating South Carolina. He would not be expected at this moment togo into that matter or is ort upon Massachusetts.

Mr. Bancki.—Will the Senator give way for an adjournment? He can go on to-morrow

Mr. BUMINE.—No, sir. I will not dive into the bowels of history to assail Massachusetts. I will nover be the vampire. He then defended S.Carolina. The Senator had firstly denied that the indo-endence of the country was achieved by slaveholding States. All the States of the confederacy at the time of the Declaration of Independence were slaveholding States. Massachusetts was slaveholding. If the people did not buy slaves they sold them; they carried on the traffic in slavery. Otis, Hancek, and the Adam's, were the representatives of slaveholding Massachusetts. Was not Massachusetts a slaveholding State?

Mr. SUMNER.—Not in any just sense.

holding State?

Mr. BUTLER said the Senator always assumed facts to suit the issues he presented and which he argued. It was now assumed that Massachusetts at that time was not a slave State in any just sense, because it suited the argument of the Senator; but history proved the contrary. Connecticut was a slave State, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, were slave States. Was not New York a slave State?

only States where abovery was essentially an institution of the State.

Mr. BUTIER said this was another of those assumptions of fact to meet the issue presented by the Senator himself, and on which he sent out to the country his rhetorical and elequent declemation. The fact, however, that the States at the time of the revolution were shaveholding communities, was so palpable that it was useless to argue it further. The statement of the Senator was rhetorically false. He denied having at any time assailed Boston or Massachusetts. He always abstained from making any comparison between different States or sections. Boston and Massachusetts have vindicated themselves, and executed the Constitution, in spite of their misrepresenting advocate. He explicit to Mr. Summer's remarks about it. Hoar's case, and referred to a pathetic appeal make by a Boston cantal because two negro scamen were imprisoned in Charleston this captain abandoned his commades, returned to Boston, and wrote a most affecting essay upon the sufferings of his companions, and yet non payment of two dollars he could have had them released, but he would not sympathics with them so far as paying that amount. The jouestion as to what Mr. Summer did say on Monday as to his recognition of the authority of the constitution was then commented upon.

Messars. Fassender, Rusk, Clay, Giller, all gave their recollection of what took place. The reports in the Globe and the New York papers were read over and over again.

Mr. Summe said he understood the question was put

ly, No.
Mr. CLAY-I hope there will be no doubt now as to what the Senator says.

'the motion to refer was agreed to, and at nearly five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1854.
PROTEXTION FOR SHIPPING ON THE COAST.
Mr. Skeljon, (dem.) of N. J., introduced a bill for the wrecks on the coast of the United States. Referred to

the Committee on Commerce.

The House resumed consideration of the bill providing for a weekly mail service between the atlantic States and San Francisco.

Some conversation took place as to the effect of this bill on existing contracts.

Mr. Mack, (dem.) of Ind., said the Select Committee on Steamship Frands will report next week. The Collies line needs overhauding, and a critical examination. After the report shall be submitted, the House will have it in their power to curtail greatly the expenses of the ocean mail service, and adord equal facilities to those which now exist between New York and Liverpool and California, at greatly reduced rates. He was not prepared, at this time, to saddle the government with an additional expense of \$250,000 a year for a weekly service, when we are paying almost twice as much for a semi-mouthly mail.

mail.

Mr. McDeugall, (dem.) of Maine, moved an amendment, making it the duty of the Postmaster General to determine any contract to be made, and not as to any existing contracts.

Agreed to—100 against 50.

On motion of Mr. BRIDGES, the bill was tabled, by 84 against 50.

properly subject to the charge of delay in making application for them because he thought it impossible to get through the House the re-olution califor for them is sould further say to Mr. Houston, that when he referred to the cases siluted to by the genileman, he cited the law of Congress apprepriating under sefere acquired. This was the great point upon which he still finasted.

Mr. Houston deprecated in the strongest tervas the genileman's attempting to fring up private conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferentions so tintend d to be made public. He conferention of the matter, and further he never promised or intimated to Mr. Boston that he would call for the House what had privately secured.

Mr. Ribton, (in his seat)—I dislike it.

Mr. Houston—Before last Monday morning he had no recollection of the matter, and further he never promised or intimated to Mr. Boston that he would call for the papers.

Mr. Ribton, (in his seat)—I dislike it.

Mr. Houston—Then why this poor child's play?

When the genileman said that he (Mr. Houston) had promptly told him he would call up the null? He did not attempt to censure the genil man from New York (Mr. Peckham), but said it was too late he the day to bring for ward the resolution. Having slept on hes rights so long, he (Mr. Houston) had he would call up the null? He did not attempt to consure the genil man from New York (Mr. Peckham), but said it was too late he the day to bring for ward the resolution. Having slept on he rights so long, he (Mr. Houston) is an arrival to did not want the information. He farther replect to Mr. Benton, and he was willing the papers.

Mr. Havin, (whig.), ausmitted, it was proper the correspondence that he does not read, but a treat y

New Hampshire.
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS—THE ANGEL GARRIEL.
COSCORD, June 28, 1862.
The debate on the anti-Nebrusia resolutions was continued in the House to day, but without final action All the banking bills were matured and passed the House to-day.

All the banking bills were matured and passed the House to-day.

Balloting for U. S. Senators is fixed for to-morrow.

The "Angel Gabriel" was here yesterday, and left this morning in disgust, not being able to muster a congre-gation.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS-BUFFALO

Fire in Philadelphia.

THE DANGER OF FIREWORKS—EFFECTS OF THE HEAT.

The residences of Messrs. Heberton, Newkirk, Henry
Conrad and Frederick F Kness, on Arch street, above
Thirteenth, were damaged by fire this afternoon, resulting from a fire cracker.

Two firemen were overcome by the heat, and one is not
expected to recover. Another was seriously burned.

A Canadian Defaulter.

A true bill was found by the Grand Jury, at the Quarter Sessions this morning, against Michael William McCabe, recently of Toronto, Canada, now in the county prison here, for fraudulent insolvency. Claims have been entered against him by merchants of Montreal, to the amount of \$30,000 for goods sold in April, 1853. Other charges are said to be pending against him.

The Accident on the Great Western Railroad.

Niagara Falls, June 23, 1854.

The accident on the Great Western Railroad, (referred to in the despatch from Buffalo last night,) occurred at Princetown, and the report proves to have been much exaggerated. The trackman had displaced the rails, and the whole train ran off the track. The locomotive and all the cars were smashed, but only one person was instantly killed, although several others were badly wounded. No names have yet reached us.

This morning the lightning train going west on the Michigan Central railroad, when three miles from Wayne, ran into a carriage containing a wealthy farmer, his wife and child, killing them all instantly. The train was thrown off the track, and the locomotive and several cars were broken. No one on the train was killed, but the engigeer, fireman, and ten or twelve passengers, were more or less injured.

The Hot Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1954.

The thermometer again reached 97 degrees to-day, but a violent thunder storm this afterhoon has cooled the air.

BALLIMORE, June 28, 1854.

It has been intensely hot again to-day, the thermometer ranging from 93 to 96 degrees.

Boston, June 28, 1854.

The thermometer here yesterday and this morning renged about 75 deg. This afternoon it was oppressively hot and sultry, but about 5 o'clock a shower passed over the city, and this evening is cool and pleasant.

The Southern Mall.

BALTIMORE, June 28, 1854.

New Orleans papers of Thursday are received, but con-

A very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were resent last evening in the roadway Tabernac e, to witness the very interesting coremony of the presentation of a testimonial to the Hon. Thomas R. Whitney, Senator of the Fourth Senatorial district, New York, by Put-The platform was draped with the American flag, and the banner of the Putnam Chapter hung conspicuously chapter, distinguished by their red badge of office, en-tered the Inbernacle, supported by a company of the Guard of Liberty. Among the gentlemen who ascended the platform, we noticed the Hon. Judge Campbell, Seex-Grand Sachem, Chancellor Hunt, and Joseph W.

nator Briggs, Joseph C. Merton, Conductor, Mr. Osborne, ex-Grand Sachem, Chanceller Hunt, and Joseph W. Savage, the orator of the evening.

Jakus W. Barken then same forward and announced the purpose of the seeding, and introduced Joseph W. Savage to those present. The latter addressed the audience at longith. He spoke of the rights, duties, and gloriss which is longed innicably to an American citizen. He would welcome, he said, the foreignor to these shores, but would never-surrender to him the care or the guidance of American interests. (Loud and prolonged applan c.) He reviewed the history and progress of the country from the time when the first plomeers sought here that citil and religious Bloerly which they were unable to obtain in the Ola Werld. They prought with them he hibbs, and from it they learned those great principles to shich we owe all that we hold dear to day. The spainer said that the mathy american party could not be accused, with justice, of any signity. The strangers who came have belonged to another fasth than they should hold any, influence in the government of the country, the spake of the Bible as the great charter of liberty, and insisted on its not being excluded from the public schools. But, he said, there was a revival of American feeling; the American sentiment was around us; it was appeading over the Union, and politisians who would control it must stand from unear or be crussed. (Immercappions) it must stand from unear or be crussed. (Immercappions) the American sentiment was around us; it was appeading over the Union, and politisians who would control it must stand from unear or be crussed. (Immercappions) the same with some enlogable remarks on Sonator Witherly's public career:—

AT APRRETING CO

On the twelfth day of A wil, 1854, it was unanime

BENJAMIN F WHITE, Sachom

Senator Winner replied, with a few appropriate remarks. He did not know how to express his thanks, but this testimonial, he said, would rerve him the more for the performance of his duty far the future. He said that it was a fact that in almost every State in the Union there was a growing anti-American legislation, at d among others he noticed particularly the Nebraska bill as a piece of anti-American legislation. First, it violated the public faith; secondly, it had thrown the apple of discord among the people, and had opened the healing; wounds between the North and South; and thirdly the Nebraska bill permitted aliens to hold the right of suffrage, which, he distinctly held was anti-American. (Applause.) The Senator concluded his remarks by urging the necessity of preserving the Protestant Bible in the public schools.

The meeting then separated, at a late hour.

yesterday at the Prescott House.

The following names were recorded at Glipin's Exchange Reading Reom, Wall street, yesterday:—Levi Brigham, Boston, J. Thos. Bloodgood, Australia; T. V. Cluis, Mobile; Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, and

Striggger Boston, J. Thos. Hoodgood, Australia; T. C. Cuis, Mobile; Rt Hon. Sir Charles Edward Grey, and Alexander McLean, Jamaica, W. E; Henry Wright, Tenesse; J. Steedman, New Brunswick; R. Burge, Lozisville, Ky.; G. R. Hall, England; L. Astori, —... Mons. Sterver and family, Mous. Jonin and family, New Orleans; Rev. R. E. H. Blacke, Philadelphia; Major L. Canden, Connecticut, O. S. Fox, S. Robinson, J. M. Neison, New York; James Adams, Boston, arrived yesterdsy at the Union Hotel.

G. Goodwin, Ohio; S. Smith, Washington; W. M. Kassen and family, Buffalo; S. W. Goodtich, Hartford; P. S. Green, Albany; A. Wing, Lansingburch; W. W. Kennedy, Baltimore; E. F. Hooker, Cisco, Pa.; W. Sherwood, Uttea; J. Carodin and family, Natchez; J. Henderson, do.; J. H. Foster, Boston; D. Zany, do.; W. H. Russell, Wheeling, Pa.; Dr. Williams, U. S. A.; Col. Ben. McCullough, Texas, arrived yesterday at Astor House.

Rev. M. Whalock and family, Texas; H. D. Blake and Wm. T. Hancock, Chicago, Wm. A. Lord and laiy, Washington, and R. McCull, Esq., Philadelphia, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Cooper House.

ARRIVALS.
From Palermo, in the stoamable Sicilian-J W Gorham,
Miss Jones, A Hamet, H Jumal, Vincent Luege, Dr B L Miss Jones, A Hamet, II Jemai, Vincent Luege, Dr B L
Bell,
From Liverpool, in the ship Albien-Mr and Mrs Gibbs,
Master E Gibbs, S Turpin, Miss Meddin, Miss Saakles, Mr
Karribor, Mr Wawlen, A Malrane.
From Liverpool in the ship Queen of the West-Dr G
Vance, of London, Mr Young, Mr Hausen, of Copenhagen.
From Cape Palmas, in the bark Carrier Pigeon-P Smith
and lady J S H Smith.
From Mobile, in the schr Martha Post-Rey Mr G Griffith,
Miss M Sullivan, Mis Houlian.

DEPARTURES.

THIRD DAY.

The attendance at the National Course yester d sy was fuller than on any day during the week, the attraction being great and a new impulse hav. ug been g ven by the beautiful ru ning of the previ ous days, and the great order and decorate maint, uned on the ground by the vig acce energet 'c officer having charge of the police. As instance in point occurred yesterday, we ere an in-fividual, who had forgot the respect due to gen-tlemen, was summarily ejected from the course; and three En chish pickpockets, who had thought this a fine field for the exercise of their prof were arrested, and after being shown up in front o the Judges' stanc' to the spectators, were taken

As the meeting is balf through, the propressor have decided to name the price of b dges for the remainder of the avecing five do lar, which will admit a gentleman and as many ladies as he may think proper to bring with him during the remainder of the week. This is a very liberal arrangement in respect to ladies, and will so doubt bring them out in scores. We would suggest an improvement to the proprietors of the course. We heard it comprally complained of pesterday that the trees maide the enclosure. although highly ornamental; ware nevertheless a great obstruction to a perfect view of the running-

Two races were announced to some off yesterday, only one of which was contested. In the otter, two of the horses were with Irawn, on account of other engagements. Our of the three which entered, however, galloyped round and took the purse. The horses in the Club Purse, three mile heats, were Blonde, by Glencoe, dam by Wagner, 4 years old; and Di Clapperton, by Boston, dam by Monarch; 6

mare. Nothing can exceed the beauty and symme try of her form and her fair proportions. Here owner had intended to enter her in the great State Post Stake at New Orleans last spring, but from some reason which we at present cannot recollect, she was not entered, and Highlander was substituted in her place. Blonde bears a near resemracing points in a finer degree—as might be looke for in a filly. We do not remember her being van-quished but once, and that was by Wade Hampton, last winter, at New Orleans, in a single dash of two miles, she being then out of condition, and laboring under severe cold, which she contracted on the Mississippi river, from exposure. She recovered, however, quickly, and in a few days after beat the famous horse Arrow. Her condition yesterday was so fine, that her owner was sanguine that horse living could boat her in the present race. Every person seemed to be instinctively aware of her superiority, and the odds offered on her were very heavy—the whole of Wall street to the defunct Plainfield Bank.

Di Clapperton is a beautiful mare, and combines high qualities as a racer, but we do not think that she ever will become a rival to Lexington, Highlander, Lecomte, Blonde, or Arrow. In the present race, setting aside other considerations, she labored under the disadvantage, on account of her age, of carrying seventeen pounds more weight than her competitor, Blonde.

In addition to the stables now on the ground, others from the South would have been here, but were deterred by fear of the abolition incendiaries and underground railroads-Southern grooms and riders being principally negroes. We can assure our Southern friends that they have nothing to fear in that respect. There never was but one instance known of a negro being enticed away from a racing stable-negroes being proverbially fond of horses and he belonged to O. P. Here. After an absence abolition culture that he committed a theft, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months, and his

abolition culture that he committed a theft, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months, and his owner refused to take him home after his term of imprisonment expired.

The hour having arrived for the horses to appear. After the usual ceremonies of weighing and instructing the riders had been gone through with the horses were saddled, mounted, and came up for the First Heat—Di Clapperton on the inside, ridden by a colored boy, dressed in blue, one of the best riders we have ever known, riding as if part of the horse. She took the lead at the start, followed by Blonde, both hand in hand. They continued on with a gap of about half a dozen lengths, between them until they had ran about three fourths of a mile. When on the turn of the hone stretch, Blonder an up very close to the bay mare; but her rider taking a new pull, she stackened her speed, and Di Clapperton led by the stant about three lengths in advance, making the first mile in 1:54. They continued in about the same position, with an occasional failing back on the part of Blonde, until she was in front of the Mansion House, on the back stretch. Here her rider gave her her head, and accelerating her pace she rapidly dashed in front, about a couple of lengths, and then loped steadily along, passing the stand three lengths in advance, in 1:564. The running now became exciting, for, as they reached the backstretch, Di, stealing a march on Blonde, suddenly dashed by her, and was a couple of lengths ahead in a moment. A shout now went up from Di's backers, who, in fanciful imagination, fingered the odds they had been betting against. But the trimph was short-lived; hurdly had the echose died away before Blonde was spain in front, and going at a rate that gave no hopes of her being overtaken, before she had reached the goal. Di's rider was as much surprised as some others, and laying on the whip, endexvored to recover his lost ground. Alas! poor darkey his case was hopeless, for Blonde came in a winner under a hard pull a length ahead, in 1:644, making the